HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. I. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1820. No. 45.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

Whoever will guarantee the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

MASONIC.

THE celebration of the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist will take place on the 27th instant. The members of Eagle Lodge No. 71, are requested to attend, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Lodge room. All brethren of regular standing are also respectfully invited to attend.

David Yarbrough,
Secretary.

Hillsborough, December 7. 44—

Valuable Land
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his tract of land containing

Thirteen Hundred and Fifty Acres,

Situated on Haw River.

The attention of such as may wish to purchase land in this part of the country, is invited. The terms will be accommodating. For farther particulars apply to the proprietor,

Richard D. Ashe.

December 13. 44—tf

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber in July, 1818, an apprentice boy named *SAM WARD*, about fourteen years of age; light curly hair, grey eyes, tolerably slim built. The above reward will be given for said apprentice, if brought home, but no expenses paid.

William Hart.

Stony Creek, Orange county,
Nov. 30, 1820. 43—3w‡

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as executor to the last will and testament of *ISAAC HOLDEN*, deceased, I shall proceed to sell, on the 28th instant, at the late dwelling house of the deceased, in the county of Orange, five miles east of Hillsborough, to the highest bidder, on a credit of ten months,

Fifteen or sixteen likely Negroes,

most of whom are young and promising—also

Valuable Stock of all kinds, together

with a number of Farming Tools.

Purchasers will be required to give bond with approved security.

I hereby give further notice,

That all creditors to the estate of the said deceased are required to make known their claims within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this advertisement will be pleaded in bar of a recovery: and all debtors thereof are required to make immediate payment.

Thomas W. Holden,
Executor.

December 2, 1820. 43—3w

NOTICE.

AGREEABLY to the directions of the last will and testament of *BARTHOLOMEW L. HAYES*, late of Person county, deceased, I shall (on Friday, the 29th day of December next, at his late residence on the waters of South Hyco) proceed to sell at public auction, all the perishable estate of said deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs; a quantity of Corn, Fodder, Wheat and Oats; one Wagon, one Gig and Harness; Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, &c. &c. Also a valuable young negro man by the name of Glasgo (an excellent bricklayer.)

On the second day of the sale,

A number of Negroes will be hired out for the ensuing year.

A credit of twelve months will be given on all sums above four dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Farther particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

William L. Hayes,
Executor.

Person county,
30th November, 1820. 43—3w‡

LOST,

A NOTE of hand, drawn by James Scarlett in favour of John and Samuel S. Claytor, for sixty dollars and —— cents, dated August 10th, 1820, and payable two months after date. All persons are forwarned trading for said note, as it has never been endorsed or transferred to any person.

John & Samuel S. Claytor.

November 16. 41—3w‡

THE NEGROES

BELONGING to the heirs of William F. Strudwick, deceased, will be hired out at the Market-House in Hillsborough, on the 28th of December next, when and where all persons interested will attend.

James Webb, *Guardian.*

November 21. 41—1m

Grocery Store.

THE subscriber has received a fresh supply of Groceries, &c. among which are the following articles:

Coffee, Brown and Loaf Sugar,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Teas,
Sherry and Malaga Wine,
West India and New-England Rum,
Cordials,
China, in boxes of 48 pieces,
Salt, Iron and Castings,
Glass, Liverpool, Crockery and Stone Ware,
White Lead, dry and ground in oil,
Red Lead and Spanish Brown,
Window Glass, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12,
Putty,
Best Spanish Indigo, and Prussian Blue,
Spirits of Turpentine, Sweet Oil, and Varnish,
Dupont's best Rifle Powder,
Bar Lead, and Shot of all sizes,
Cheese.

Also, a large assortment of

Men's, Women's, Boys', and Girls' Shoes.

He also expects from New-York in the course of a fortnight, Madeira and Sicily Wine, Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, Paints and Dye Stuffs, all of which he is determined to sell very low for cash.

D. Yarbrough.

Nov. 27. 42—3w

NOTICE.

IN the year 1816, I sold a negro boy named *TITUS*, then about twelve years old, to Joseph Smith, who, as the boy states, sold him to John Miller, in the state of Georgia, who he says resides in the county of Morgan. He returned to this place about three months past, during which time I have been endeavouring to ascertain where his master resides, but without effect. The owner is requested to give the subscriber the necessary information, who will render any assistance in his power to have the boy delivered to him.

John Cowan.

Wilmington, Nov. 11. 42—3w

Hillsborough Academy.

THE exercises in this institution will be resumed on the first Monday of January next.

J. Witherspoon, *Principal.*

November 22. 41—

Valuable Land
FOR SALE
in the Haw Fields.

THE subscriber offers his tract of land for sale, containing

Eight hundred and forty-eight Acres,

situated in the Haw Fields, ten miles west of Hillsborough. The attention of such as may wish to purchase land in this part of the country is invited; the terms will be accommodating. For farther particulars apply to the proprietor.

S. Strudwick.

November 13. 40—10w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has appointed *THOMAS D. WATTS* his agent to transact business for him during his absence to the City of Washington.

James S. Smith.

November 8. 39—

L. G. WATSON,

OF GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

will keep constantly on hand a quantity of

Cold and Warm-Pressed CASTOR OIL,

sufficient for the supply of medical gentlemen in this section of the state.

Price per bottle for the Cold-Pressed one dollar twenty-five cents, Warm-Pressed one dollar.

Those wishing to purchase can easily be supplied by the stage.

November 1. 38—3w

BLANKS
of various kinds,

for sale at this office.

Among which are,

Justices' Warrants,	Bail Bonds,
Executions,	Appeal bonds,
Ca. Sa.	Recognizance,
Bail Warrants,	Guardian's bonds,
Attachments,	Constable's bonds,
Writs, superior and	Witness' tickets, su-
county court,	perior and county
Executions, do	court.
Subpœnas, do.	Juror's tickets, do.
Sheriff's Deeds,	Indictments,
Prosecution Bonds,	Commissions,
Marriage bonds and	Executions for militia
licences,	fines, &c. &c.

FRANKLIN
HAT MANUFACTORY,

No. 122½

Market Street, Philadelphia.

THE subscribers having brought to perfection their newly discovered economical HATS, which they can afford at three dollars and fifty cents, now offer them to the public to test their improvement.

Being conscious that they have arrived to that degree in the art of Hat Manufacturing which is the true *Franklin Economical style*, are willing to hazard their future prosperity, by the sample now offered to the public.

One trial of the $3 50 Hats will doubtless establish the fact in the minds of the citizens of Philadelphia, that they stand *unrivalled* for *cheapness*, *durability*, and *beauty*, and are justly entitled to the favorable appellation of *Franklin*, to whose *genius* and invention we owe so much.

They also offer to the public, their *Superfine Water Proof Beavers*, of the best quality, and newest fashion, and not subject to fade and become foxy, as Water Proofs generally are.

Also, a general assortment of Drab Beavers, Castors, Rorams, youths' and children's Hats, children's fancy Hats and Jockies, ladies' Beavers, trimmed or untrimmed.

Hatters supplied with finished or unfinished Hats.

Bespoke hats made agreeable to directions and at the shortest notice.

Hats of every description, manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms.

All orders thankfully received, and attended to with dispatch.

CAUTION. No hats are the genuine patent Franklin hats but those manufactured and sold by us and our agents, and have our stamp in them. Those who wish to purchase, cannot be too particular.

Rankin & Fowle.

Philadelphia, September, 1820. 35—3m

FOR SALE

A handsome situation adjoining the town of Hillsborough,

ON which is a good two story dwelling house; also a good kitchen, smoke house, dairy, and stable. The buildings are all new. For terms inquire of

The Printer.

A first-rate work Horse may be had on good terms.

Inquire as above.

Sept. 11. 32—tf

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law and Equity, September Term, 1820.

James Webb and Frederick Nash, executors of James Whitted, deceased, vs. *Joseph Dickey and Chesley F. Faucett, surviving partners of said James Whitted, deceased.* } In Equity.

IT is ordered by the court that this cause be referred to Thomas Clancy, esq. to take and state an account of all the dealings and transactions of the firm of Joseph Dickey and Co., of the stock in trade, dealings and transactions, of each of the said copartners, for, of, or concerning the said firm, of the profits or loss gained or sustained by the said firm, and of the losses therein by the fraud, covin, laches, or neglect of said defendant Joseph Dickey; with liberty to examine all the books, entries and accounts, papers and vouchers of the said firm, and also the said parties respectively and their witnesses on oath, and to make report to the next term of this court. And for as much as it appears to the court that the said defendant Joseph Dickey does not now live within the limits of this state, but hath removed thereout and resides in distant parts: It is ordered by the court, that the said commissioner Clancy may proceed to take and state said accounts, and make reports, without personal service of the warrant, or notice of reference on said Joseph, and after giving notice of the time or times of taking and stating said accounts, by way of public advertisement in the newspaper called the *Hillsborough Recorder* for and during the term of sixty days, which advertisement shall be deemed, taken and held to be as valid as personal service of notice, to all intents and purposes. And it is also ordered and decreed, that said commissioner Clancy shall, in his said report, state such special matter as the parties may require him to state.

A copy from the minutes.

Test,

James Webb, C. & M. E.

PURSUANT to the foregoing order, I do hereby appoint the 18th day of January next, at my office in the town of Hillsborough, to take into consideration the several matters and things thereby to me referred; at which time and place the said Joseph Dickey, and all others concerned, are hereby notified and required to appear and produce before me, on oath, all books, papers, vouchers, accounts, and evidences whatever in his or their custody or power, relative to the matters in question in the above cause, at which time and place I shall proceed to state the said accounts and report thereon.

Test,

Thomas Clancy,
Commissioner appointed by the Court of Equity.

Hillsborough, Nov. 8. 40—2m

BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING

Promptly and correctly executed at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

REPORT

Of the President and Directors of the Board for Internal Improvements, to the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1820.

The attention of the board during the present year has been directed,

1. To our inlets.
2. Our primary rivers.
3. The public works under the direction of the several navigation companies.
4. To the laying out and opening a road through the Cherokee country.

As the coast of this state has undergone many changes since the discovery of this continent, the board have been anxious to procure the earliest charts which were made of our coast, believing that they would aid much in ascertaining the operative causes of those changes. With this view, Peter Browne, chairman of the former board, then in England, was requested, during the last year, to procure, if possible, a copy of the chart of our coast made by Dr. Harriott, the astronomer who accompanied Sir Walter Raleigh, and also to procure copies of such of the papers relative to this voyage as would illustrate his chart. It is not known what has become of many of the papers of Dr. Harriott; nor why the university of Oxford, to which it is understood they were bequeathed, has not published them. An account of his astronomical papers was lately given to the world by Dr. Zach, who found them in the library of the earl of Egremont. Mr. Browne informs the board, that he had applied both to the university of Oxford and to the earl of Egremont for such of Dr. Harriott's papers as related to the voyage of Sir Walter Raleigh: that his application had been politely attended to, and search made for such papers, but none could be found. The board have therefore lost the hope of being able to get a copy of the first chart which was made of our coast; a chart, which, no doubt, would shew the position of the inlets then on the coast, and the depth of water at each.

At the first meeting of the board in February last, the civil engineer made a report on the want of buoys on the coast and in the channels of our several inlets. As the erection of buoys belonged properly to the general government, the board transmitted copies of this report to our senators and the representatives in congress, to be laid before the president of the United States. This application was promptly attended to; and congress having directed a survey of our coast, captain Elliott, who was charged with this survey, was instructed, as the board understand, to place buoys where they might be wanted.

In pursuance of instructions given to the civil engineer, he has examined the inlets at Ocracock, Beaufort and Cape Fear. His reports upon these inlets detail a series of information that will be found very interesting. It will be seen that the inlet at Beaufort requires no improvement. This is the safest and one of the best inlets on our coast; but to render it useful to the commerce of the Albemarle and Pamlico, it is necessary to complete the Clubfoot and Harlow creeks canal. This canal will open a communication between Beaufort and all the commercial towns of the Albemarle and Pamlico. The estimate of the engineer for completing this canal is 25,000 dollars. There is no improvement which can be made for this sum, that will give such facilities to the commerce of the state; and the board earnestly recommend its patronage to the general assembly. A survey of the canal was made by the engineer, and also a drawing showing the existing state of the work, with a section shewing what the proposed canal will be, when completed.

It was gratifying to the board to learn, from the report of the civil engineer, that the navigation of Ocracock can be improved by a removal of the swashes and other obstructions. Although this will probably always continue to be a dangerous navigation, owing to the want of good anchorage and a shelter from the winds, yet much will be gained by a removal of the Swashes; as not only the inconvenience and expense of lighterage will be thereby avoided, but vessels will not be detained either in entering or going out. It was proposed to remove these obstructions by a dredging machine, which it appears may be also used successfully in deepening the channels over the bars at the Cape Fear inlets.

The general assembly having directed a survey to be made, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it be practicable to form a good inlet at the lower end of Albemarle sound, the board, at their meeting in February, gave to the civil engineer the following instructions on this subject:

"Hamilton Fulton, Esq. Civil Engineer of the State of North-Carolina.

SIR—The board for internal improvements wish you, from time to time, to give your attention to every part of the state, where public works have been commenced or contemplated, and to make reports to them at their respective meetings. Your attention has lately been directed to the coast; and as the season is favorable for an examination of our inlets and harbours, the board wish you,

1. To repair to Albemarle sound, and ascertain, as far as you can, within the time allotted for this service, the several facts upon which an opinion may be formed. Whether it be practicable to form an inlet at the lower end of the sound, which will be permanent, and have a sufficient depth of water for commercial purposes? It is not probable, that on your first examination, all the facts necessary for a correct opinion can be collected. It will require a considerable time for you to learn the state of the tide upon this part of the coast; the several currents, with their directions and relative strength and influence; the relative levels of the waters of the Albemarle and Pamplico sounds; the width and depth of the currents through Croatan sound and the marshes, the quantity of water discharged through them in a given time, when the sounds are not affected by winds; and a variety of other facts necessary to be well known, before a correct opinion can be formed upon the question, whether a commodious inlet can be here made?

The former commissioners of inland navigation were informed by one of their body, Peter Browne, Esq. now in England, that upon this, as well as other subjects, you could be aided by the advice of the civil engineers of Europe; and as this is a subject of great national magnitude, upon which the opinion of several engineers may be desired, and you have suggested to the board the propriety of procuring their opinions, the board wish you to collect and arrange facts with the view of calling to your aid, in forming an opinion, the assistance of Messrs. Telford and Rennie, of Great Britain, and of Monsieur Proney, the director general of the public works of France, whose attention has been particularly directed to the coasts of continents which are affected by alluvions. Your own personal acquaintance with Messrs. Telford and Rennie, will enable you, without difficulty, to procure their opinions; and the board will endeavour, through the secretary of state for the United States, to have your reports forwarded to the American minister at Paris, to be laid before Monsieur Proney.

If this work should be found practicable, the plans of it will be determined upon; and you will then be able to make out estimates of the cost.

Much time and much reflection will be requisite for you to collect and arange the facts which are necessary for forming an opinion upon the practicability and plans of this work, and the board wish you to devote to this subject, as much of your attention as your various duties in other parts of the state will permit.

2. From Albemarle you will proceed to Ocracock, and examine the inlet at that place. You will learn, as accurately as you can, the changes which this inlet has undergone, and the causes which have produced these changes; the several channels, with their soundings, &c. and report to the board whether any thing can be done for the improvement of this inlet, and lessening the danger of its navigation.

3. From Ocracock you will proceed to Washington, and examine the shoal below that town, and report to this board whether the channel across this shoal can be permanently deepened; and if so, in what way, and at what expense.

4. From Washington, you will proceed to the inlet at Swansborough, and report to this board the present condition of that inlet, and whether it can be improved.

You will make out your reports to the surveyors of the Clubfoot and Harlow creeks canal, and of the inlets at Cape Fear, and submit them to the president of the board. You will report particularly upon the buoys which are necessary to be placed in the channel through the Fryingpan shoals, and over the main bar at Smithville. Your report on this subject will be forwarded to our senators and representatives in congress, to be laid before the secretary of the treasury of the United States, that he may take the proper steps for having buoys erected.

A copy of your report on this subject you will forward to the collectors of the customs at Wilmington; and a copy of your report on the Clubfoot and Harlow creeks canal you will forward to the president of the company incorporated for opening that canal.

As you proceed from Newbern to Swansborough, you will examine the Trent river, and run a line of [illegible] from the head boatable waters of [illegible] river to those of the White Oak [illegible] at year,

before leaving that neighbourhood, examine the White Oak.

You will then examine the New river, and the inlet at its mouth.

The board wish you, on your way to the Albemarle, to visit the works now in progress on the Roanoke; and to give to the company incorporated for the improvement of that river such advice and instructions as they may require; and, if necessary, to lay out the line of the canal yet to be cut at the Great Falls, and determine the site of the locks: it being a principal object with the board to give to the several navigation companies every aid and facility in prosecuting their works."

In pursuance of these instructions, the engineer proceeded to Roanoke island, and commenced his observations and survey, which he completed about the first of May. He has drawn up a detailed report, accompanied with a map of the Roanoke and Croatan sounds, and also of the marshes and banks. In this map the soundings at various places are laid down, with all the localities which were thought necessary to be taken into view in forming an opinion on the subject of making an inlet. The result of his survey, has been a decisive opinion in favour of the practicability of making an inlet at this place; and the engineer has set forth, in his report, the plan which he thinks should be adopted. This plan is illustrated by several drawings, which accompany his report.

The board were desirous of obtaining upon this subject the opinion of the board of the United States' engineers, who were lately on our coast. The president of the United States had instructed them to give their attention to the subject; and the secretary at war gave notice of this fact, and of the time those engineers would be on our coast. But the board not being in session, it was found impossible, notwithstanding an effort was made for that purpose, for the civil engineer of this state to meet the board of U. States' engineers on our coast. Copies of Mr. Fulton's report, map and drawings, have been forwarded to them, and their opinion solicited. Copies will also be forwarded to England and France, in order to obtain if possible, the opinions of the most celebrated civil engineers of those countries upon the subject.

As connected with a survey of our inlets, the engineer was instructed to examine the shoal in the Pamplico below the town of Washington, and report upon the deepening of the channel of this shoal. It will be seen by his report, that this channel can be deepened at a moderate expense, in such way that vessels crossing the bar at Ocracock can proceed directly to Washington.

The reports of the engineer on our inlets, contain a mass of information which is highly interesting. They present to us the obstructions which exist, the extent to which they can be removed, and the expense which must be incurred in their removal. The entire subject is thus presented, and we are no longer left in the dark in adopting measures as to any part of it.

During the present year, the engineer has examined the Tar, the Catawba, and the Broad rivers; and in his reports, has given a detailed account of the obstructions in each, and pointed out the manner of removing them and of improving the navigation of each of those rivers. He has also had a survey made between the waters of the Neuse and the Tar rivers, by the way of the Toss-not and Contentney creeks.

The engineer has visited the several navigation companies, and given them instructions for carrying on their works. Before the employment of an engineer by the state, these companies were mostly without the assistance of any person of competent knowledge to plan their works, or superintend their execution.—The consequence was, that much money was very injudiciously expended. Early in the present year, the board addressed a circular to the several companies, recommending to them to place all their works under the immediate direction and superintendance of the civil engineer to the state. This recommendation has been in part acceded to, and the engineer has drawn the plans and specifications of the works; there has been a great saving in the cost of the work, and, at the same time, the work has been much better executed.

The principal works which are now going on in the state, are those on the Roanoke, Cape Fear, Yadkin, and Catawba. As the main obstruction to the navigation of the Roanoke is at the Great Falls, the company for the improvement of that river have concentrated their efforts at that place; and, during the next year, it is expected they will complete the canal and most of the locks. The most difficult and expensive part of the cannalling is completed, and two of the locks are in progress. The civil engineer is now engaged in laying out the line for the residue of the canal, and determining the sites for the other locks. This company, being liberally aided by the state of Virginia, as well as by this state, has a decided advantage over all the other companies, in point of funds, and their work has progressed more steadily.

The Cape Fear company have carried their work below, at, and above Fayetteville. Below, they have been employed in clearing out the logs and sand shoals, and rendering the river navigable for steam boats. The works projected at Fayetteville, are intended to accommodate both the ascending and descending trade of the river. The town is situate at nearly a mile from the river; and the transportation of produce from the town to the river, and of merchandize from the river to the town, is carried on at great expense and inconvenience, in waggons and carts. Boats descending the river with produce from above Fayetteville, have to lie with their cargoes nearly a mile from the market. To avoid these inconveniences, the company are making a canal through the town to the river; and when completed, boats either ascending the river with merchandize, or descending it with produce, can pass up the canal, and lie alongside of the warehouses in the town. As Fayetteville is the principal commercial town of the state, this improvement seemed necessary, not only for the accommodation of merchants, but of the planters and farmers who send their produce to this market. The company have been under the necessity of extending the canal several miles from town, to get a feeder, and this has added much to the expense of the work. Nearly five miles of this canal have been completed. One mile more has been partially done. An embankment and aqueduct are to be made at Cross creek, and the locks are to be put in at the river. A drawing of the canal and locks has been made by the civil engineer, and accompanies his reports on the subject.

Above Fayetteville, at the Buckhorn falls, the company have executed a considerable work. They have made a canal nearly a mile in length, and are now engaged in erecting the locks at this place. One of the principal dams has been built, and another is in a state of forwardness. From Buckhorn to Haywood the navigation is good. The engineer has recommended to the company to improve the navigation from Buckhorn to Fayetteville, by dams and locks; and it is believed that eight locks will be sufficient for this line of the river.

The Yadkin company have contracted for sluicing that river, from Wilkesborough to the Bean shoals in Surry county, a distance of sixty miles, and the work has been commenced. At the Bean shoals, the Yadkin passes the Blushy mountains, where the company are canalling. They have here made a canal about a mile in length, supported on one side around a precipice of the mountain, for 1200 feet by a stone wall. A dam has been built across the river, at the head of the canal, to pond the water over the shoal above, and fill the canal. From the Bean shoals to Bruner's ford, a distance of ninety miles, it is intended to sluice the river; and the work has been contracted for. A contract has been made for improving the navigation of the river from the foot of general Smith's shoals, below the mouth of the Uharie river to the South Carolina line, a distance of sixty miles. At the falls, near the line of South Carolina, the company has made a canal nearly two miles in length, which will soon be completed.

The Catawba Company have been engaged in improving the navigation of that river by sluicing, by dams and locks, and canalling. The obstructions in this river, and the work which has been done by the company, are particularly detailed in the report of the civil engineer, upon his late survey upon that river.

All the companies except the Roanoke, are deficient in funds to complete their works; and, as soon as the state of the fund for internal improvements will admit of it, the board recommend to the general assembly to aid them by additional subscriptions of stock. Independent of the general benefit to be conferred upon the people by the completion of those works, it is probable that this stock will become a profitable source of revenue to the state. Some of our sister states derive a large portion of the public revenue from their internal improvements, and no reason seems to exist why the same may not be expected in this state. It requires time, patience and perseverance to effect any great public work. The prosperity of a state is not the labor of a day. It is the result of a system of policy which is founded in wisdom, and reared up with toil and labor. Public works are monuments of the wisdom of the people who accomplish them, and remain blessings to them and their posterity.

The board were directed by an act of the last general assembly, to contract for opening a road through the Cherokee country. As none of the members of the board had a personal knowledge of the country, they empowered the three commissioners, who were appointed to lay out the road, to contract for opening it. They declined the service, and the board have not been able to contract for this work. It is probable, that in a short time, a contract will be made.

The board have received for the use of the state, from James Monroe, Esq. president of the United States, Mons. Hageau's work on the canal which unites the Rhine with the Maese. The superb Atlas which accompanies this work, containing splendid drawings of every part of the canal, locks, &c. was forwarded by general Stokes, one of our senators in congress.

Hamilton Fulton, Esq. has resigned his appointment as civil engineer to the state. This resignation, according to the terms of his contract, will take effect in January next. The reports, maps, profiles, plans, and various drawings of Mr. Fulton, will be found useful to all who are concerned in the internal improvement of the state.

The board have also given notice to Mr. Robert H. B. Brazier, assistant engineer, that his contract will be considered at an end three months from the date of such notice.

The board have under consideration the condition of the public highways, and a plan for keeping them in repair, and hope to be able to submit to the present general assembly a report on this subject.

JOHN BRANCH
President of the Board of Public Improvements.

J. Gales, Secretary.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 4.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, from the committee of ways and means, reported "A bill for enrolling, and licensing, and granting allowances to ships or vessels to be employed in the mackerel fishery, and for the government of persons concerned therein."

The bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. McLean, of Kentucky, from the select committee, to whom was referred the petition of Matthew Lyon, made a report thereon, accompanied by a bill for his relief.

[The bill directs that there be paid to Matthew Lyon, out of the treasury of the United States, one thousand and sixty dollars, being the amount of a fine and costs recovered against him in the circuit court of the United States, (under the old sedition law,) with interest thereon from the 9th day of February, 1799, until paid.]

The bill was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Darlington, it was

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to report to this house the amount of fines certified to the comptroller of that department, to have been imposed upon the militia of Pennsylvania, for neglect of duty, during the late war with Great Britain; the amount of said fines which has been levied and collected by the marshals of the respective districts in that state, or their deputies; and the amount thereof which has been actually paid into the treasury of the United States; also, what proceedings, if any, have been instituted for the recovery of the moneys thus collected within said districts, and not yet received at the treasury.

Mr. Strong, of N. Y. submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to ascertain and report to this house the amount of individual claims upon the United States, in favour of American citizens growing out of the last war with Great Britain, the Creek war, and the Seminole war; designating the classes of the claims, and the names of the claimants; together with the sum or sums which, in their opinion, shall be equitably and fairly due to each, so far as the same may be practicable: and also upon the expediency of providing for the same, by issuing scrip, receivable in payments for the public lands, or in such other manner as the committee may deem more advisable.

After some debate, the motion to lay the resolution on the table was decided in the affirmative, by a small majority.

On motion of Mr. Forrest the house proceeded to consider his motion for requiring information from the war department respecting certain loans of gun powder, &c.—and the same having been modified by striking out the preamble, was agreed to.

COMMERCE OF THE BLACK SEA.

Mr. Fuller, of Massachusetts, offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law such means as may be necessary to obtain for the citizens of the United States the navigation of the Euxine Sea and a participation of the commerce of its ports and dependencies.

Mr. F. after remarking on the expediency of affording to commerce, under present circumstances, all the facilities in the power of the government to bestow, went on to say that our commerce with Russia, it was well known, was at present almost entirely carried on through the Baltic sea, which it was equally well known, was closed against navigation for the greater part of the year by the severity of the climate. The Euxine sea, he said, afforded much greater facilities, by means of the rivers which fall into it, for carrying on the trade with Russia. But, not having any agent there, we have no means of procuring the permission to pass the Straits of the Dardanelles. From the information of others, however, Mr. F. said he had no doubt, that the requisite permission could be obtained by asking it in proper form and manner. The free intercourse with the Euxine would, he said, be of much advantage to us in another point of view. At present, all our commerce with Turkey is carried on through Smyrna. Several ports of the Dardanelles, Mr. F. said would be more convenient for this purpose than Smyrna. Upon the whole, he thought it quite advisable to have an inquiry made into this subject through the medium of a committee of the house.

Mr. Stevens, of Connecticut, said, in reference to Mr. Fuller's intimation that permission to pass the Straits could be obtained if asked in a proper manner, that he presumed the agent who asked it must go with something in hand, and suggested the propriety of ascertaining, before they went further, what would be the cost of this project.

Mr. Rhea suggested that the mover would perhaps get more directly at his object by moving at once to request the executive to send a minister to Turkey.

The motion of Mr. Fuller was then agreed to without a division.

Mr. Mercer submitted the following:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to lay before this house any correspondence that he does not deem it inexpedient to disclose, which may have existed between the executive of the United States and the governments of any of the maritime powers of Europe, in relation to the African slave trade.

The question thereon, being taken without debate, was agreed to without division; and a committee was ordered to be appointed to present the same to the president.

Mr. Eustis, of Massachusetts, after some introductory remarks, in the course of which he contrasted the old system of the pension establishment with that which had more recently prevailed, advantageously to the former, proposed the following resolve:

Resolved, That the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims be instructed to report a bill, providing that, from and after the 4th day of March next ensuing, no officer, soldier, seaman, marine, or other person whatsoever, shall be placed on the pension list of the United States, except by virtue of a law in which the name of the pensioner shall be inserted, together with the amount of pension to which he be entitled.

The resolution being read—

Mr. Lowndes rose, not to object to the principle of the resolution, thinking it probable that the long experience of the mover would enable him to suggest valuable improvements on the present system, but to suggest, as the resolution was affirmative, and not proposing inquiry merely, that, with a view to deliberation, it should lie on the table one day.

Mr. Eustis assenting to this course, the resolution was, after a few words from Mr. Rhea, indicative of hostility to it, ordered to lie on the table.

The speaker then laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting his annual report on the state of the treasury; and, on motion of Mr. Storrs, three thousand copies thereof were ordered to be printed for the use of the house.

And the house adjourned.

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

Friday, December 8.

Mr. R. D. Spaight introduced a bill to repeal an act passed in 1819, giving to the county courts power to regulate separate elections, which passed its first reading.

The house resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. L. D. Wilson in the chair, on the bill to repeal an act passed at the last session to create a fund for internal improvement, and to establish a board for the management thereof. After some debate on a motion to strike out the first section, the motion was carried, and the committee rose and reported the bill with the amendment. The house took up the bill, and on motion of Mr. Atkinson, the bill with the amendment was indefinitely postponed, 36 votes to 21

Mr. Wellborn, from the committee of finance, reported, that the amount of small treasury notes in the treasury, unfit for circulation, amounts to 7,710 dollars. Ordered to be burnt.

Saturday, December 9.

Mr. Locke, from the judiciary committee, reported the bill to limit the time of bringing suits against executors, administators and guardians, without amendment, which passed its first reading.

Mr. L. from the same committee reported it to be inexpedient to pass any law on the subject of persons clandestinely removing their property, &c.

On motion of Mr. Walton, the judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the propriety of passing a law for the general regulation of county finance; of passing a law placing each county on an equality in the payment of jurors and witnesses; and into the expediency of taxing all suits for the purpose of paying jurors.

On motion of the same gentleman, a select committee was appointed to inquire into the expediency of altering and amending the patrol law.

The bill to authorise the trustees of the Milton female academy to raise a certain sum by way of lottery, was passed the third time and ordered to be enrolled.

On motion of Mr. Calloway, the committee on internal improvements were instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to aid in opening a road from Jonathan Woody's blacksmith's shop to the Tennessee line.

The bill to repeal an act passed in 1819, giving to the county courts power, to regulate separate elections, was taken up for a second reading and rejected.

Mr. Locke, from the judiciary committee, to whom was referred a resolution touching the duty of sheriffs, and proposing to raise their fees, reported that it is inexpedient to increase the fees of sheriffs for the service of writs and other process, but that it is expedient to increase the penalty on sheriffs failing to make due return of all process to them directed; and recommended the passage of a bill for this purpose, which passed its third reading.

Mr. Gilchrist introduced a bill fixing the sum recoverable in any court of law by slaves who may hereafter recover their freedom; and

Mr. Shober, a bill to amend an act concerning clerks of courts passed in 1819. Both bills passed their first reading. The first was afterwards referred to a select committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Friday, December 8.

The following bills were presented:

By Mr. Cameron, a bill to require sheriffs to settle with wardens of the poor earlier than they now do.

By Mr. M'Lean, a bill concerning the public roads in this state. These bills were read the first time—the latter referred to the committee on internal improvement.

On motion of Mr. Graham,

Resolved, That the judiciary committee inquire into the expediency of making some provision that may secure infant female wards against being drawn into premature marriage by the interested views of unprincipled guardians.

Mr. Spencer reported a bill, which was read the first time, appointing commissioners to fix on a suitable place for the court-house in Hyde.

The house took up the order of the day on the bill to divide Rowan. [The blank for the name of the new county, on motion of Mr. Henderson, was filled with Davidson, in honor of gen. George Lee Davidson, a distinguished officer in our revolutionary war.]

The bill was read the second time, and rejected, 58 in favour, and 62 against it.

After some time spent in committee of the whole, Mr. A. Moore in the chair, on the revenue bill, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Saturday, December 9.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Roberts, a bill to compel the clerk of Surry county court to keep his office in the town of Rockford.

By Mr. Poindexter, a bill to authorise John Frost, of Rowan county, to erect a dam across Mitchell's river in Surry county.

By Mr. Pope, a bill to prevent the fishing with nets at the mouth of Great Contentnea.

By Mr. Hampton, a bill allowing jurors in the county and superior courts of Wilkes to receive pay for services.

By Mr. Bell, a bill to appoint a committee of finance for the county of Carteret.

Each read the first time and passed.

The house proceeded to the order of the day and took up the bill to amend the act laying duties on sales at auction of merchandize.—Also the bill allowing additional compensation to the attorney general and solicitors for the state.

Read, amended, and passed the second time.

A ballotting was had for a board of commissioners for internal improvement. Alfred Moore, Thomas Turner, Archibald D. Murphey, John D. Hawkins, Durant Hatch, and Charles D. Connor, Esquires, were elected.

The bill to authorise county courts to alter separate elections, &c. was referred to Messrs. Hillman, Bateman, Martin, Blount and Carter.

The resolution presented on Thursday last by Mr. Iredell, to appoint a committee revise the laws now in force relative to executors and administrators, &c. was taken up, and the blank filled with the names of Wm. Gaston and John R. Donnell, of Newbern. The resolution was engrossed and sent to the senate.

The bill for regulating the pilotage at Ocracock.—The bill prescribing the time within which mortgages, deeds of trust, &c. shall be registered, and the bill to provide for the payment of costs when slaves are convicted of capital offences, were each read the second time and passed.

Mr. Alston, from the committee appointed to examine the public accounts of the treasurer, made a report, which was *unanimously* concurred with in both houses.

Mr. Mebane, from the committee, reported unfavorably on the proposition

for reducing the prices fixed on by the last legislature of the unsold part of the Cherokee lands.

REPORT ON THE TREASURY.

The joint select committee to whom was referred the resolution of the two houses of this general assembly, directing them to investigate the accounts, and inquire into the official conduct of John Haywood, public treasurer of the state of North-Carolina, having discharged the important and delicate duties assigned to them, and having given to the subjects of their inquiries all the patient investigation and deliberate consideration which their importance demanded, beg leave most respectfully to

REPORT,

That your committee being determined to make a thorough and complete investigation into the accounts of the public treasurer, in order that if any frauds or errors existed in them, they might be detected and brought to light, or, that if none such existed, there might be no loop left whereon suspicion might hang a doubt, commenced their examination with the accounts of the year 1787, at which time John Haywood first became the public treasurer of this state, and pursued their inquiries with rigid scrutiny till they came down to the 1st November of the present year; and that they would not listen to any suggestion coming from what quarter it might, which would divert them from the course of their inquiries. Your committee find that the accounts of each year, since the year 1787, to have been regularly balanced and settled, and the amount due in each preceding year, correctly carried on and charged in the account of the next succeeding year. That all the accounts of the treasurer have been kept in a plain and intelligible manner; that in no one year, nor in no one instance, is there any mistake or variance between his accounts and his statements exhibited by him to the general assembly, or between his balances and the accounts of cash with which he has charged himself in the accounts of the next succeeding year; and that his accounts of each year since 1787 have been examined and passed upon in the manner prescribed by the orders of the legislature. Your committee find that the balance reported to this assembly by the treasurer as being in his hands on the first of November last, is the true and correct balance as appeared by the examination of this committee into the books of the comptroller and treasurer; and that upon an actual count of the cash in the treasury, and an inspection into the certificates of deposit which the treasurer holds from the cashiers of the State, Cape-Fear, and Newbern Banks, that the said cash and deposits, and his accounts of it, precisely correspond.

In this laborious and minute investigation into the accounts of the treasury for thirty-three years, your committee have not only found neither error nor fraud, but were gratified in beholding the most minute accuracy and the most scrupulous integrity, and are proud in the reflection that they are the citizens of a state which has in its service an officer of such ability and integrity. The attention of your committee was indeed drawn to a supposed deficiency in the treasury in the year 1805, but after hearing all the evidence which was brought before them upon this point, and investigating the matter fully and satisfactorily, your committee are convinced that there is not a shadow of a reason to believe that there was a deficiency in the treasury in 1805, or at any other time since the first appointment of John Haywood as public treasurer.

Your committee have listened with patience, and carefully inquired into every suggestion which was made to them, touching the official conduct of the treasurer. At the suggestion of the chairman of this committee several highly respectable gentlemen were called before the committee and examined upon oath. Not one of them uttered a syllable affecting, in the most remote degree, the integrity or the ability of the treasurer, while they all concurred in giving testimony to his honesty and his worth. Some of them, being public officers, spoke of having received, at some times, though rarely, a part of their salaries before they became due; but your committee find that in every such instance of advance it was made by the treasurer upon his own responsibility, and with a view to the advancement of the public good. No loss has ever been sustained by the state by any such advances, while in every instance the common interests of the community has been promoted. So far from censure, the treasurer is, in the estimation of your committee, entitled to the highest commendation for thus risking his own fortune for the furtherance of public good. While many a man, if placed at the head of the treasury department, would have entrenched himself behind forms and ceremonies, and thus have suffered your laws and journals to lay upon your printer's shelf without distribution, and your judges to have gone through the state begging their way, or to have staid at home for want of the means of holding your courts; your treasurer, like a faithful and zealous public servant, boldly stepped forth, and by applying the remedy removed the evil, even at his own risk.

It being suggested to your committee, by its chairman, that the treasurer had abused his authority in making a loan of 25,000 dollars of the State Bank in the year 1811, your committee examined the subject with great care, and find that in making this loan, the treasurer acted under express authority from the legislature; and that the finances of the state required such a loan when it was obtained.

The inquiries of your committee extended to the time when the treasurer acted without giving bond; and they find that the affairs of the treasury were managed with as much discretion and fidelity in these years as in those in which he gave bond and security. Anxious to investigate any and every charge which might be made against the treasurer in his official life, your committee repeatedly solicited the exhibition of charges or suggestions by those who would, or could make them, and although your committee was sitting every day since the 28th November in a place open to all, and where crowds attended, and although they daily courted the exhibition of charges, yet none, except such as your committee had already taken notice of, were presented, or were offered to be presented.

Your committee had heard of charges and insinuations made against the treasurer in one of the prints of this state, and endeavored to ascertain who the author was to the end that he might be examined on oath touching the same charges, but they were unsuccessful in their endeavors.

To prevent misapprehension, your committee have thought it advisable to keep a journal of their proceedings which has at each of their meetings been examined, approved of, and signed by the secretary and chairman; and this journal they now submit to the legislature, and pray that it may be taken as a part of this report.

The treasurer, understanding that it was the wish of a part of this committee to see and examine his accounts as treasurer in the State and Newbern Banks, procured copies of the same, and submitted them to the inspection of the committee. They were examined, and your committee find that the balances there stated to be due to the treasurer, on the first of November last, corresponded exactly with the certificates of deposit held by the treasurer, and with his statement as made to the general assembly.

Your committee beg leave to report, that, during their whole investigation, the treasurer has afforded every facility which they required—that his communications have been frequent and unreserved; and that he gave to your committee free and unrestrained access to all his books, papers and accounts.

In conducting this arduous and important investigation, your committee were deeply impressed with a sense of the importance of the subject, and the solemnity of their obligations. They were aware that while to them was delegated, for a time, the protection of the rights and honor of the state, they also had at their disposal the character and feelings of an aged and venerable servant of the public. They have endeavored, with their best abilities, to discharge their duty in a faithful and conscientious manner; in a manner which they hope will be approved of by their country and their God, as it is by their consciences. And having brought this investigation to a termination, having probed the official conduct of the treasurer to the bottom; having weighed and examined every suspicion or accusation; and having found every thing perfectly fair and honest about him, your committee would be wanting in respect to themselves were they to withhold an expression of their deliberate conviction that the reports and suggestions which have been made against the treasurer, impeaching his character as a man or as a public officer, are founded in stupid ignorance, or in still more detestable malice.—That in him the state possesses an officer at once faithful, intelligent and useful; one who for thirty-three years has administered the money concerns of this state with credit to himself, and with unvarying usefulness to the public; one who with no higher sanction than his own sense of moral duty, has proven to the world that he is uncorrupted and incorruptible.

Your committee therefore respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolutions—to wit:

Resolved, That John Haywood, public treasurer of North Carolina, has during the thirty-three years in which he has been in office invariably acted as became an intelligent, honest, useful and faithful public officer; and that he is entitled to the gratitude of the good people of this state for his public services, and to their respect and esteem for his virtues.

Resolved, That the insinuations made against John Haywood, public treasurer, touching his official duties, are, in the opinion of this assembly, base and malicious calumnies.

All which is respectfully submitted,

WILLIS ALSTON, Chairman.

J. A. CAMERON, Sec'y.

WANTED,

An Apprentice to the Printing Business.

Apply at this office.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, December 20.

The committee appointed to inquire into the official conduct and examine the accounts of John Haywood, public treasurer of this state, have made a report which entirely exculpates and warmly eulogizes him. The character of the committee warrant a belief that the investigation was full and perfect. It is gratifying to the people of North Carolina, while peculation and fraud marks the characters of so many public officers, that the affairs of our treasurer have borne the test of a full investigation: but we think the committee in some instances have indicated rather too much warmth; we are loth to believe virtue so rare a quality that we should be "proud in the reflection that we are citizens of a state which has in its service *one* officer of such ability and integrity."

We had prepared a reply to the remarks of the editor of the Halifax Compiler; but the press of other matter occasions us to postpone it to "a more convenient season."

George E. Badger, esq. of Louisburg, is elected one of the judges of the superior courts of law and equity of this state, in place of judge Mangum, resigned.—There were nine ballotings before an appointment was made.

A runaway negro by the name of Jim, who had armed himself and had been going about committing depredations for some time, was killed on the 22d ult. by a party of men ordered out by the colonel of Gates county, for the purpose of apprehending him. *Register.*

At New-Orleans, the deaths, from the 20th August to the 28th of October, amounted to *seven hundred and twelve.*

FLORIDA TREATY.

Samuel Williams, esq. of London, in a letter dated October 26, says, "My correspondent in Madrid confirms the report of the ratification of the treaty, and cession of the Floridas to the United States." *Charleston pap.*

Extract of a letter to the editor, dated Plymouth, N. C. Oct. 20, 1820.

"From a single grain of Siberian wheat, there was raised on the farm of David Clarke, esq. in Scotland Neck, (about sixty miles above this) during the present year, 1660 grains, all well filled. I know not whether a product like this is usual. If not it may tend to shew the fitness of our soil for the cultivation of this grain. From a half pint of wheat sowed in ground, on which no more than ordinary attention was bestowed, 32 1-2 pints was reaped, shewing an increase of 66 to 1." *American Farmer.*

CONTINUATION OF
Foreign Intelligence.

Baltimore, Dec. 9.

Without referring to the verbal report of captain Rogers, of the rejection of the bill of pains and penalties against the queen, which we believe however to be authentic, there is enough in the aspect of the articles furnished, to justify the observation of the London editor, that "it is amusing to find the investigation of the queen's conduct turned aside, into an inquiry concerning the conspirators against her life and honour."

Besides these details, a London Observer, furnished to the American office, states the testimony of "Sir John Beresford, rear admiral in the navy—Felippo Pomi, a carpenter—Pompellio Pomati, clerk to the professional agent of her majesty at Milan—BonfighoPomaio—AntonioMaoni—Rumarigo Salvadore, professor of languages—Col. Alexander Olivera—Maggiori, a boatman employed by her majesty at Como, and the chivalier Carlo Vassali."

The testimony of these witnesses is favourable to the queen, and that of the latter particularly so, as going to disprove some of the most important parts of the opposite testimony.

A spirited debate took place in the house of commons on the 17th of October, in the course of which, Mr. Cheevey, supported by loud cheers, averred—

"So help him God, he thought the queen as innocent of crime in this particular, and in all others, as the most spotless female the world had ever produced (continued cheers). He did not believe that there was one word of truth in all that the miserable Italians had been bribed and persuaded to swear. The next allegation, on account of which all England had been put in motion, was that the conduct of the queen had degraded the character of the country; that the morals of the nation were at stake; and a fastidious court, so pure in itself, and so anxious for the purity of all the rest of mankind (cheers); was to drag the British parliament through the dirt and filth of this inquiry, to divorce and degrade the queen under pretence that the national honour had been tainted and sullied by her deportment.—Most fortunately for that national honour, not a single English witness had been called, who did not swear that, so far from degrading the country, they had never seen in her conduct any thing in the slightest degree indecorous or derogatory." [*Balt. Amer.*

Baltimore, Dec. 12.

London papers two days later than received by us on Tuesday evening, have been furnished the editor of the Gazette. On the 23d October considerable litigation took place in the house of lords, between the queen's counsel, and the solicitor and attorney general of the king, relative to delaying the trial until col. Browne could be sent for to disprove he had any agency in the conspiracy against the queen, as alleged by the counsel of her royal highness. On the 24th the lord chancellor left the woolsack with the view of addressing the house, in the course of which he strenuously urged that "*it would be doing injustice to her majesty to delay the proceedings.*"

The London New Times of Oct. 24, states, "the counsel for her majesty had *closed their defence.*" The ministerial prints on this occasion indulge in considerable asperity and freely vent their miserable and vindictive ebullitions on the queen's counsel, denouncing Mr. Brougham as possessed of "superhuman effrontery," &c. Such intemperate ravings are little calculated to subserve any cause, and strongly indicate despair at the prospect of disappointment.

ENGLISH ACCOUNTS.

Arrivals at Charleston and Baltimore, supply us with English News to the end of October. At that period, although the queen's trial had not terminated, yet such was the state of her affairs, owing to the triumphant manner in which she had met and repelled the testimony of the crown witnesses, as well as exposed the infamous conspiracy of ministers against her, that the opinion was universal, that the house of lords would reject the bill of pains and penalties. It seems that the queen's counsel, in the latter days of the trial, not content with exposing the vile falsehoods of the Majoccis, Demonts, and Sacchis, had aimed a blow at a more elevated object, and introduced testimony which tended to expose and lay bare some of the secret machinations of the plot against the honour and life of their client. This attempt was of course resisted by the whole weight of ministerial power in the house, and the intrepid counsel finally overruled by a small majority. But in dividing upon one of the points as to the admissibility of testimony, a singular spectacle was presented, and one too that must have produced some symptoms of alarm even in the ranks of the bribed phalanx—it is represented that the *lord chancellor* and the *duke of Wellington*, who are both ministers, *voted with the queen's friends!* and *lord Liverpool* could scarcely muster a majority! The duke and chancellor hoped, probably, to make a timely retreat; while lord Liverpool and the rest, who adhere with constancy to the fortunes of their royal master, may be overwhelmed in the torrent of popular sentiment. And what is to be the end of the whole proceeding?—If the queen is acquitted, as all accounts agree in saying she must be—will the king, in conformity with the advice of that original humorist the deacon Roger, take her again to his arms? It seems according to usage, that he cannot be crowned without her—will he consent to be crowned with her? It was intimated in the first stage of the trial, that the king had said, that unless she was defeated and put down, he would quit England and take up his abode in his Germanic territory. If he pursues this plan, a revolution will be effected at once. By the statute of parliament, settling the Brunswick family on the throne, the king cannot leave England. To leave the country in defiance of that act, we should think tantamount to an abdication of the government. If the throne is left vacant, parliament will be called upon, as on the occasion of the flight of James II. in 1688, to settle the succession. And why not give the crown to the reigning queen consort, as well as fix it upon the brows of any other collateral branch of the family? [*Petersburg Intel.*

DIED,

In this place, on Saturday evening last, *William Lockhart*, esq. magistrate of police for the town of Hillsborough.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on Friday and Saturday, the 29th and 30th instant, at the late dwelling house of William Lockhart, esq. deceased, will be sold all the perishable part of the estate of the said deceased, consisting of

Household and Kitchen Furniture, Horses, Cattle, Hogs, &c.

And also,

The Negroes belonging to said estate will be hired until February court next.

Nine months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security

James Phillips,
John Young,
Administrators.

December 20. 4t

Just received, and for sale at this Office, a quantity of

SCHOOL BOOKS,

viz.

Ainsworth's Dictionary,
Virgil Delphini,
Schrevelii's Greek Lexicon,
Historiæ Sacræ,
Viris Romæ,
Mair's Introduction,
Tytler's Elements of History,
Goldsmith's History of England,
Goldsmith's History of Rome,
Goldsmith's History of Greece,
Willett's Geography and Atlas,
Murray's Grammar,
Murray's Exercises,
Webster's Spelling Book,
Bibles, Testaments, &c.

A more extensive assortment will be shortly received.

GENTLEMEN of the Bar, Physicians, and others, can be supplied with

Professional and Miscellaneous Books,

from the Philadelphia market, at short notice, on application at this office.

Dec. 20.

PUBLIC INFORMATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Philadelphia, Nov. 23, 1820.

FROM recent discoveries and frequent information received within the last twelve or fifteen years, the mayor of Philadelphia thinks it his duty to apprize his fellow citizens within the United States, that there has been, for at least that period, a number of foreigners, of good address but of base and depraved principles, who have visited our country with forged credentials, counterfeit recommendations, and spurious statements of alleged losses. These sons of deception have traversed the country in almost every direction, exhibiting their false documents for the purpose of obtaining money for the ostensible object of redeeming some of their near relatives from Algerine slavery, others to rebuild churches destroyed by fire or earthquakes, to assist distressed villages whose all had been swept away by some sad catastrophe, or to remunerate for losses lately sustained by pirates on the ocean. Thousands of dollars have been collected in this way from the charitable and humane, who little suspected that the whole was a base fabrication, got up, supported by forgery and fraud, and the proceeds solely applied to and divided amongst a large gang of these confederated villains. From a source that can be relied on, they have a rendezvous in this city, from which they issue in their depredatory excursions, and after being absent from three to twelve months, and sometimes longer, they return with their spoil.

It is believed, by some persons who are acquainted with the system, that from six to eighteen thousand dollars have been carried to Europe by several of the different individuals who have been engaged in these dishonest schemes.

This exhibit is published in order to put the unwary on their guard, and to caution them against placing any confidence in documents that may be handed to them clothed with all the apparent formality of consular certificates, seals and signatures, as well as the names of other highly respectable characters, as it is fully believed, that scarcely in a single instance are they genuine or been honestly obtained.

The undersigned has just been creditably informed, that, within a short time past, ten additional recruits to the corps have arrived at this port from Europe, and after being furnished in this city with forged documents (by the bye, they are all, it is believed, manufactured here), they started to the west, in company with twelve or fourteen others who have been engaged in the above practice for some time past. It is to be hoped that magistrates and other civil officers, where they make their appearance, will apprehend them, and if judicious measures are adopted there is little doubt but that they soon will disclose the whole plan.

ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.

The printers in the United States would render an essential benefit to the public by giving the above one or more of their respective papers, and by publishing a portion or the same for a few times for twelve months, true in the event there is a dearth of news.

Foreign Intelligence.

Baltimore, Dec. 9.

By the brig Chatsworth, captain Rogers, arrived last evening from London, we have received London papers to the 23d October. The Chatsworth had a passage of 36 days from Gravesend, and 34 from the Downs. The examination of witnesses in favour of the queen, is continued in these papers to a great length, and tend to do away the slanders against her character. Addresses were still continued from all parts to the queen.

In the house of Lords, as late as October 22d, Mr. Brougham produced an Austrian Gazette, as evidence of the estimation in which the queen's character is held abroad—this testimony was rejected. A document was then exhibited, signed by the queen, when princess of Wales, creating Bergami knight of the holy sepulchre, and William Austin was raised to the same dignity.—With regard to the present appearances of the trial, we can only say, that the testimony touches on collateral and incidental points, not inculpating the character of her majesty. To enter into a detail of such matters would only perplex our readers and ourselves, without advancing one inch in the discussion, whether her majesty is guilty or innocent.

The evidence on the part of her majesty closed on the 24th of October.

On the day that captain R. left London, he informs, that it was reported *the bill of pains and penalties had been rejected in the house of lords.*

It is stated in one of the London papers, that *Spain had ceded the Floridas to the United States.*

There had been considerable damage done in the Downs by the late severe gales. Several vessels had put into Ramsgate, with the loss of cables and anchors.

Accounts from Naples state, that the Sicilian insurgente, from a total incapacity of further struggle, had yielded to the propositions of their sovereign.

According to the French journals, but one sentiment of enthusiastic joy pervades the nation, on account of the birth of the young Bourbon prince.

Sir Francis Burdett is suffering under a severe attack of the gout.

The emperor of Russia has ordered a new levy of four men out of every 500, amounting to 96,000.

According to the accounts from Vienna, the interview of the sovereigns was to take place on the 28th of October.

The accounts of the revolutionary proceedings in Portugal, had excited extraordinary sensations in Vienna. The archduchess Leopoldina, having married the crown prince of Portugal, is destined, perhaps, to become queen of that kingdom.

Lord Hutchison, it is reported, is to succeed the marquis of Hastings, as governor general of India.

His majesty is not expected to return again to the cottage in Windsor Great Park this year, the situation being too damp for a winter residence.

A report has prevailed for the last few days, that the king means to dispose of his palace at Brighton.

Sixty feet of the site of the houses pulling down opposite the king's theatre, have been purchased by one of the banking firms in Pall-mall, upon which they propose to erect one of the most spacious and elegant banking houses in the metropolis.

Two Days Later.

Charleston, Dec. 8.

By the ship Arathusa, capt. Merril, arrived at this port yesterday, in 36 days from Liverpool, we have received papers of that place to the 27th, and from London to the 25th October, both inclusive. As usual for some time past, they are almost exclusively occupied with the trial of the queen.—The evidence in her favour had been closed; and one of her counsel, (Mr. Denman) finished his address, and summing up of the evidence, at 4 o'clock on the 25th.—He would be followed next day by Dr. Lushington, on the same side; after which the celebrated trial would close with the replies of the attorney and solicitor general. The last papers contain Mr. Denman's speech at full length. The opinion appears to be general, that her majesty will be acquitted. Bets of five to one were offered in London on the 25th, that the bill of pains and penalties would not

London, Oct. 25.

The papers of Friday, Saturday have arrived. The duchess of Berri is so completely restored to health, that her royal highness has notified her intention of publicly receiving visits of congratulation. Her visitors, however, are all to appear before her in deep mourning.

A telegraphic dispatch was received in Naples on the 7th of October, announcing the surrender of Palermo. On that day, general Pire took possession of the forts. A general pardon was published in the name of the prince vicar general, and the affairs of state have now returned to their ordinary course. The troops who had been taken prisoners at Palermo on the first revolt, to the number of 450 men, rejoined the royal standard.

The national parliament of Naples commenced its public sittings on the 2d of this month. Several committees were appointed, and the internal regulations used by the cortes of Spain were adopted *pro tempore*, until the parliament shall have framed others better suited to its purposes. The ministers of state were to make reports respecting the affairs of their several departments during the following week.

The cortes of Spain have for several days been occupied with the finances of the kingdom. The proposed loan of 200 millions of reals has experienced much opposition. The committee of finance, nevertheless, passed a resolution for its adoption, and in the sitting of the 12th, the cortes, by a majority of 126 against 27, accepted the proposals of M. M. Hubbard and Ardouin for the loan. The assembly also determined, that the monopoly on tobacco and salt should cease from the first of March next. The decree for the extinction of the *majorats* has been sanctioned by the king.

VIRGINIA.

The legislature of Virginia commenced its session, at Richmond, on Monday the 4th instant. From the governor's address, which is very lengthy, we have made two extracts; one on the subject of the black population, the importance of which is equally felt by all the southern states; the other on the system of banking, a subject which has acquired considerable interest in every part of the union. Every individual is more or less affected by banking operations; and as banks cannot perhaps be entirely dispensed with, any new views of the subject calculated to diminish the evil, while their usefulness is retained, are deserving of attention.

"The deplorable error of our ancestors, in copying a civil institution from savage Africa, has fixed upon their posterity a depressing burthen, which nothing but the extraordinary benefits conferred and the great energy infused by our happy climate, could have enabled us to support through so great difficulties, and at the same time to maintain for so long a period our lofty station in the union. The want of moral motives and defect of intelligence, the too common absence of settled character, that marks the race degraded by slavery, if not by nature, which supplies so large a majority of the labourers of our state, have deprived us, in a melancholy degree, of the immense advantages for enlightened acriculture, manufactures and commerce, in vain offered by our fertile soil, our long and deep rivers, the abundance of minerals, and the extraordinary frequency of fortunate localities. We have been outstripped in those important pursuits of civilized man, by states to which nature has been far less bountiful. The unnecessary quantity of labour thoughtlessly wasted among us in unproductive menial offices, forms a heavy deduction from the sum of our productive means, which the contemptible inefficacy of the labourers themselves could alone induce us to make. The steady exertion of ingenious skill, the dexterous management of complicated machinery, can never be relied on from such agents, and the deficiency of those of a superior character, whose places are thus preoccupied, must keep us long dependant on others for the comforts which refined life requires. To these disadvantages, by which the value of the general industry is so much diminished, may be added an enormous amount of waste annually committed, through ignorance, apathy, and want of responsibility, supported not by fear, but by reason and self interest, which no mechanical habits given by education can ever replace. It is painful to calculate what *might* have been, under other circumstances, the amount of the general wealth in Virginia, or the whole sum of the means of comfortable existence and happiness possessed by all her inhabitants, at the expiration of two centuries, with the energy her free citizens have displayed, and the advantages nature had bestowed.

"Great actual loss is unavoidably sustained by individuals from the encouragement and facility given to secret pillage, by the numerous emancipated people of colour, and their descendants every where to be found among us. The farmers of Virginia, in peaceful country situations, suffer as much from that evil, as the great cities of other countries. May not some remedy be found, at least for this latter evil? Do not the circumstances render it just, that it should be declared a misdemeanor in free persons of colour to traffic with slaves, without a written permission, to be exhibited beforehand to a competent witness? And might not transportation to St. Domingo, or Africa, with forfeiture of freedom for returning, be made the commutation of punishment? The damages at present incurred by such an act, with the alternative of corporal punishment, often inflicted by feint, have been found an unavailing remedy. It is believed that a law forbidding emancipation, unless on condition of transportation over sea, with a pecuniary penalty for the omission, would not be unacceptable to the state. To assert the impolicy and dangerous tendency of any attempt at general emancipation, however gradual, would be entirely superfluous, if the finger of scorn had not recently been pointed at this blemish on our political body, by those from whom it was lately removed, not by active remedies dictated by moral feeling, but by the slow effects of unfavourable climate, long passively awaited, until at length the evil became reduced by it to a manageable head. How unpardonably erroneous would be the calculation, which should give the least room to hope for permanent safety, to persons or property, in the midst of needy and idle vagabonds, who had never known from their birth any law but force, ever impending, indeed in too many cases ever acting somewhere in view! General military protection would soon become indispensable to society. How cruelly improvident would it be to commit to the care of a destitute, ignorant, and slothful people, the existence of that great number of beings, rendered helpless by age, infancy, or infirmity, which their body must necessarily contain! What guarantee for their welfare could be obtained under such circumstances? However, neither the absolute despair of lessening the evil in a sensible degree in our own time, nor our innocence of its origin, can fairly discharge us from that just responsibility to posterity which conscience imposes. To provide some means of gradually reducing, henceforward, the number of persons of servile condition likely to be born within our territory, might be expected from a generous regard for their happiness. A free community of that particular race of men now under consideration, has been established sufficiently near us to admit of emigration at little cost, and yet separated by a sufficient space of sea to render the interdiction of return an effective measure. Faculties for self government, in a tropical climate, and an insular situation, have been displayed by them. The willingness of their sovereign authority to receive emigrants, such as we wish to send forth, is not doubted. Can it be supposed that the government of the United States will hesitate a moment to make arrangements for their transportation, and reception when arrived? May we not confidently expect, that it will be ready hereafter to interpose its influence and power, if at any time requisite to protect the asylum which events have thus provided, for the consummation of their hopes, and our wishes with regard to them? A taste for our productions would most probably be quickly introduced by the new inhabitants, and an advantageous commerce with the island, in the exchange of our corn, meal and flour, for their coffee and sugar, to a rapidly increasing amount, might be the reward of our generosity in a few years. It would be a measure not only of magnanimity, but of sound policy, to consecrate the whole revenue now derived to our treasury from slaves, to the purchase, by voluntary contract, in a fair proportion throughout the state, of youth of both sexes, just arrived at the age of puberty, to be transported to that country at the public expense. Two hundred years have been requisite for this evil to grow, keeping pace with our own growth to the head it now holds among us. The geometrical progression denoting the increase of a single pair in that time, would give a number sufficient to startle an enlightened calculator, who feels a generous regard for the interests of distant posterity. But humanity would not forbid, at least for a considerable length of time, a double proportion of females to be removed from among us every year. The importations from Africa were never considered more inhuman, for having included a much greater disproportion of males in the cargoes. Besides, it is a remedy for a diseased state which we have occasion to seek, and efficient remedies are rarely ever entirely smooth in their operation.

"Although it is not necessary at this time to invite the attention of the legislature to the subject of banking, yet as the same men are not of different times, indulgence may be asked for the expression of very deliberate sentiments with regard to it. It begins to be evident that no permanent increase of the quantity of the circulating medium, among us at least, can be obtained from banks. Their issues are too closely limited by rivalry, and the rigid necessity of preserving a steady equilibrium among themselves, to afford that advantage. A benefit in the management and employment of large funds, is undoubtedly afforded to capitalists through their means.

"but that part of the industry of a country, which possesses not, and yet absolutely needs a monied capital for its employment, is annihilated, or reduced to a paralysing state of dependence, by the mode in which capital is dispensed by banks. They, beyond doubt, have a strong tendency to prevent permanent advances by capitalists for the promotion of useful industry, and to facilitate and encourage those employments of money least beneficial to the general interests of society. Although such paper is more convenient than coin as a medium of exchange, yet it never can be a standard of value by which all property may with certainty and security be measured. A solid substance of imperishable nature, and in universal demand from its general utility, which conveys great real value in small bulk, is readily divisible, and easily tested, can alone afford such a measure—and that is also subject to some alteration in its comparative value, even in the ordinary course of affairs. The quantity may augment in a country from an increased demand abroad for its productions, the opening of new commerce with countries producing the precious metals, or a sudden increase of industry, intelligence, and skill in the arts, if attended by economy; and all these events are subject to the influence of moral and political causes. In that case a new equilibrium adjusts itself, and more silver is given for the same thing, and rivalry is natural to man. But paper never can be a measure of value, its own value resting altogether upon confidence which rumours endanger, and ordinary commercial events may destroy. Although paper cannot supply the place of specie in its most important use, it effectually expels coin from a country.

"The specie of banks is for ever in the power of great capitalists, who have of course extensive command of bank paper. But enlightened, active and enterprising men, possessed of large capital, will ever be fond of bold adventures, and the grandeur of sudden conceptions, often formed too hastily, upon intelligence crudely digested, has a fascinating influence over such minds. In many instances specie is the best remittance, and upon very sudden occasions of promising speculation it is the only cargo that can be sent out with sufficient despatch. While the coin of a country is in circulation, dispersed throughout the whole territory, it cannot be readily exported. To collect it would require much time and some premium, both of which would tend to delay, discourage and prevent all commercial enterprises by means of that remittance. The state of Virginia, although it may be easily drained of specie through its banks, possesses small means of repairing its loss. The most common necessaries of life, with the addition of one useless luxury safely dispensed with, and abundantly produced in a great variety of climates, are its only resources. The demand for the latter must ever be precarious, and for the former scarcely less so, as all other countries known, with very little exception, are capable of producing them, and all the people of the world, when left to follow their own understanding, use their utmost endeavour to produce the greatest quantity possible. From our example the people of other countries have acquired a knowledge of their rights, and that monopoly of soil, which limited its productive power, has vanished with feudal dependence. But a still greater evil seems to be inseparably connected with the system of banking. Great fluctuations in the quantity of circulating medium proceed from their vascilating nature, and such changes are productive of the most distressing consequences in society. A sudden necessity for alienations to a great amount, must ever produce extensive misery by the depression of property below its just value, which they unavoidably occasion. Much is taken for little that has been received. Nothing, it is true, is lost to the world by the transfer, and it is even probable that the unexpected happiness produced, is equal to the sudden misery occasioned—but that is equally true of pillage in war. In both a sudden and violent change is made in the equilibrium of society, as before established. Whether the agent be force or artifice, the consequences are productive of so much distress as to be worth some endeavour to avert. In the actual state of business, produced in no small degree by the banks, it is not probable that banking will ever be dispensed with. Indeed it is to be expected, that it may at some time be thought doubtful, whether any association desirous of undertaking to bank, if able to pledge sufficient solid capital, in surely available funds, can in justice be denied. At some future day it may be found worth considering, what might be the probable effect of collecting the whole revenue in specie, beginning with a part, and gradually increasing, so as to give time to business and feeling to accommodate to the change, until no paper of any kind be any longer received for taxes. The specie collected would certainly be as safe in the care of the officers of the government, as it could be, if it belonged to stockholders, and lay in the vaults of the banks. Through the intervention of some corporation, as bills of credit cannot be directly issued, a quantity of paper equal to the revenue received in specie, might be thrown into circulation every year. Having the faith of the commonwealth pledged, in the second place, for its ultimate redemption with specie, and moreover being the true representation of specie actually in the treasury, it would be willingly received in all payments made by the state. The certainty of its basis would make it very desirable to hoard, and equally good to circulate in the state, with any other paper, which bears the character of being daily exchangeable, while the reality is ever impossible to any great amount for a continuance. All the banks near our borders which adhere to specie payments, would be made to contribute to the collection of the revenue of Virginia, in some degree, if their notes circulate at all within the state. The revenue itself under such circumstances, would not be susceptible of a great and sudden increase, which must ever seriously distress the people. No inconsiderable benefit to them! since after war, pestilence, famine and tyranny, taxation is most to be dreaded by them. A large specie capital would thus be acquired by the state, the regulation of which would be entirely in the hands of the legislature. Such issues, and such precautions against exportation, as their wisdom might dictate, would be annually directed and provided. Nor can it be reasonably supposed, that a postponement of the redemption of any part of the paper in question, if circumstances required it, would affect its value, when that could not possibly be rated by specie, but only by some other paper, which could not, itself, in fact, command specie in quantity. But this prospect belongs to another period, when nearer views will determine whether the suggestion now made be worthy of notice. The subject is however important enough to require little apology for attracting the attention of the legislature to it at any time and under any form."

Advantage of a Public Library.

Shortly after the establishment of the Apprentices' Library in Boston, a young man of about seventeen years of age, apprentice to a shoemaker, applied and inquired for *Euclid's Elements.* The librarian did not immediately know how to receive such an unexpected application. He told the lad that it was not at present in the collection, but soon would be. Anxious to know the real drift of the lad, he conveyed him to the professor of mathematics in the university, who, after some conversation, exclaimed to the librarian, "If this lad is properly encouraged, he will turn me out of my chair in a few years."